ISDAY, APRIL 24.

THRONGS AT CONFERENCE. FOURTEEN MEETINGS YESTERDAY AND ALL WERE CROWDED ONES.

The Whole Field of Foreign Missions Exhaustively Reviewed at a Series of Gather ings in Churches of the City-Actual Bustness of the Ecumenical Conference Begun in the Morning at Carnegle Hall -Enthusiastic Assemblages Morning, Noon and Evening One Speaker Declares the Conference the Most Significant Assemblage That Has Convened Since Christ's Ascension.

The Ecumerical Conference, which began on Saturday, hassurred up the religious people of New York more, probably, than they have ever been stirred before. There were fourteen meetings held yesterday, nine of them at the same hour. All of them were held in large churches and every meeting-place was crowded. Two meetings were held in Carnegia Music Hall, which, with the exception of the Madison Square Garden, is the biggest meetingplace in New York city. Great crowds gathered at both of these meetings and hundreds who

applied for admission had to be turned away. At the evening session the crowd that got into the building was so great that officials of the Fire Department complained of the danger of overcrowding, and so many were turned away from that meeting even before the complaints were made, that it was necessary to open the Calvary Baptist Church and give the people a chance to hold an overflow meeting, which they did without the assistance of any of the officials of the Conference.

It was remarked that on Saturday night when President Mckinley, former President Harrison and Gov. Roosevelt were advertised to attend the meeting and make speeches it was to be expected that wherever the meeting was held of mission fields." The idea was, according every inch of space that could be used would be to the programme, to consider the past history occupied; but yesterday, there were no such | and present condition of each field, together with notable persons on the programme, either at the main meetings or at the meetings that were evangelize each country and the demands held in the various churches, yet fully as great for the coming century. The survey ema crowd gathered at the main meetings, and at the evening meeting in Carnegie Hall the crowd that gathered and demanded admission was if Mohammedan lands, Africa, North and South anything even greater than the crowd on Sat-

urday night. The managers of the Conference declare that the attendance at the meetings yesterday shows conclusively the tremendous interest there is at the present time in the work of foreign missionaries. One of the speakers at last night's meeting, the Rev. Dr. Pierson, went so far as to declare to the audience at Carnegie Hall that the great assemblage was the most significant since the ascension of Christ.

Equally as many more meetings will be held to-day and every day until May 2 and the pres- Japan and its bearing on the religious situation. ent indications are that the interest in them | He said that the one idea of Japanese statesmen will increase rather than diminish. A great many missionaries arrived yesterday on various steamships and a great many came from parts of this country. Last night it was said that practically all the delegates were on hand.

MORNING MEETINGS.

The First Business Session of the Conference Held at Carnegie Hall.

It was a crowd generous in its applause that gathered at Carnegie Music Hall to attend the morning. The programme provided for a halfginning of the day's work, and that was con- and scepticism." Mr. Peters said that there nothins nice the crowd in attendance that there was at the meetings in Carnegie Hall on Satur-McKinley, former President Harrison and Gov. Roosevelt were there, but the big hall was comfortably filled nevertheless before the devotional services were begun, the only vacant seats being a few in the top gallery. These seats were all taken before the business session was opened. The devotional services were in the nature of the ordinary prayer meeting such the nature of the ordinary prayer meeting such as is held in the churches during the week. At their conclusion a great lot of announcements were rend of meetings to come and a great lot of invitations, that had been sent in by church organizations and clubs that have determined to throw open their doors in welcome of the delegates white they are in the city.

dhism and a bill to make that possible was intreduced was in the Christian formation of the state of the state of the piet last year. The Shinto priests at once set about to defeat it and they accomplished their purpose, but it cost them \$100.000.

The Rev. Dr. Hepburn, "father of Christian from Georgia, who was been in slavery, the arose, the Japanese in the audience greeting upon the Christian world that other heathen

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in America. His subject was "The Supreme and Determining Alm in Foreign Missions." Wr. Speer said that the first thing to be remembered was that the conference was for the purpose of talking about foreign missions and not about the church or about nations. Wherever the foreign mission goes it plants in the heart a force that produces new lives," he said: "that is the aim of foreign missions. We do not want to give any encouragement to the idea that the aim of foreign missions is to upset the social fabric and to introduce republican governments. I know that a good many people hold that doctrine, and it is the most dangerous doctrine to the church and to the cause. We haven't any thing to do with the regeneration of society or with the recrunization of the state. Our alm is predominantly religious and spiritual and not political or even philanthropic. The supreme aim of the mission is to make thrist known to the world with a view to the salvation of men, and everything else must be left to the natural fruit of that knowledge."

Mr. Speer's address was liberally applauded throughout, and at its conclusion the meeting came to an end with the singing of the doxology. For an hour the people lingered in the hall and talked over the work in various parts of the world. The missionaries from distant countries were made acquainted with each other by the Hospitality Committee which was on duty in the hall.

While this meeting was in progress in Carnegie Hall there was another in the Central Pres-

on duty in the hall.

While this meeting was in progress in CarneWe hall there was another in the Central Presbyterian Church. The subjects of the addresses
byterian Church. The subjects of the hall it was byterian Church. The subjects of the addresses there were the same as at the hall. It was opened with devotional exercises by the Rev Dr. James Cunningham of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Wandsworth, Enzland. The speakers were the Rev. James I. Vance of Nashville, the Rev. Henry T. Chapman of Leeds, Secretary of the United Methodist Free Churches of England; the Rev. Paul de Schweinitz of Bethlehem, Pa., Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Morayian Church, and the Rev. Henry C. Mabie, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union.

AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

Mission Fields of the World Discussed by

Those Who Work in Them. In the afternoon the delegates took a "survey the chief problems involved in the effort to braced Japan and Corea, China. Assam. Burmah and Siam, India and Ceylon, Oceania, America, and all lands in which there are He-

The meetings were held in eight different churches and in the chamber music hall of Carnegie Hall at the same hour. JAPAN AND COREA.

Those who wished to hear about Japan and Corea had to go to the Calvary Baptist Church in Fifty-seventh street. The church was well filled, and in the audience were many Japanese. The first speaker was the Rev. J. L. Dearing. who read a paper on the political situation in was to subordinate the individual in the development of the State. Hence the old feudal lords of the island gave up their vassals of their own volition and bade them show allegiance to no one save their Emperor. Mr. Dearing took a most hopeful view of the religious situation and said that Christianity could hardly fail to flourish in a land where men like Ito and Yamagata guided the affairs of State.

It appeared that some of the other missionaries to Japan do not share Mr. Dearing's hopeful view. The Rev. Albertus Peters, for infirst business session of the conference in the stance, said that "while Japan, in a generation, will have cast out the one devil of idolatry, hour of devotional service previous to the be- it will still have the seven devils of unbelief ducted by Walter B. Stoan, Secretary of the were more agnostics in Japan than adherents Inland Mission of China. Of course there was to any one belief. He said the great need was the bringing of the missionaries into closer contact with the rural population and solving lay afternoon and evening when President | the problem of making faith and scholarship compatible.

The Rev. Dr. Julius Soper told about the attempts of the missionaries to get through the Japanese Diet legislation favorable to the spread of Christianity. "The Japanese Government," said he, "wants to put Christianity on the same footing with Shintelsm and Buddhism and a bill to make that possible was intro-

Guilick, Bishop Hurst, John G. Payton, Canon Edmonds, W. E. Cousins and Joseph King. They described the progress of missionary work in the Saudwich Islands, the Philippines, the New Hebrides, Madagascar, and the multitude of other islands of the Pacific.

Bishop John Burst spoke upon "Mission work in the Philippines" He said there are no wars in these later times in which religion does not play a large part and often a permanent part. This has been true in Europe as well as in America. The Philippines have come to us to educate, to help, if not to hold. Our duty is to see what our present duty is and then to do it. The war is practically over The majority of the people are triendly and ready to come under our Government. The better class of the Filipinos are satisfied with the American occupation. The American Army is in fine condition and its morals are to be commended. Gen. Ous deserves high praise.

"Along missionary lines," said he, "we have a three-fold duty. First, to reach those who for three and a half centuries have been governed by Roman Catholies. This is a difficult task; not necessarily to eradicate Romanism but to reform. Second, to reach those who have erroneous views concerning Romanism. Third, to carry the Gospel in its purity to those who have erroneous views concerning Romanism. Third, to carry the Gospel in its purity to those who have no religion. This missionary work falls to Americans principally, but we are too ignorant to understand our first duties. We must ask God what we are to de. It will take at least thirty years to train this people, we must have patience, faith and courage."

The Rev. O. H. Gulick, who was born in Hawaii, spoke for the Hawaiian Islanda. "Forty-two years alter Capt. Cook revealed the existence of these Islands," he said, "missionary work began. They were a heatten people, living in naked savagery, possessing all the vices of a heathen people. They were slaves under a king. The first missionaries landed in 1820. The meeting on Mohammedan Landause. Endowed the Amer

different languages and had no more to do with one another than they had to do with the Mohammedans. For years there was no Bible in the spoken language of the people. In the intrigue and corruption which is characteristic of the land there is no room for wonder, he said, that Christianity was dethroued. But now the Christianity was dethroued. But now the Christianity was dethroued of their faith. They have brought about an intellectual awakening. Roberts College at Constantinople has lent a new inspiration to educational effort among Christians and Mohammedans. For another thing the Bible has been translated into many dialects and periodical literature is becoming widely circulated. There are now 130 Protestant churches in the Turkish Empire with a membership of 12,000. 130 Protestant churches in the Turkish Empire with a membership of 13,000.

The Rev. William Jessup of Zahleh, Syria, said that the missionary who was equipped with a knowledge of medicine was the most useful man in the field. The great obstacles to the work in Syria, he said, were the influences set against it by the Greek Church, backed by the powerful arm of Russia, and the Koman Church backed by the powerful arm of France. The Bible, he said, was the best selling book in Syria.

The Rev. F. H. Hutton of the Reformed tourd reported that Arabia had been neglected banefully. The Rev. J. Hargrave Bridgeford old of things in Morocco, and the Rev. John offin described the condition of things in agrpt. Robert E. Speer explained the situation in Persia. He said that Mohammedanism in Persia was all broken up by sectarian discussions, and the time was ripe for Christians to get in. The most fruitful work that was to be found among the Persians was in ministerto get in. The most fruitful work that was to be found among the Persians was in ministering to the spiritual needs of the dows.

The Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, one of the founders of Robert College, declared that the Russian Minister bad trankly acknowledged that the Czar would never consent to let Protestantism get a firm hold on Turkev.

President Washburn of Robert College referred to the present diplomatic negotiations in which this country and Turkey are involved. He said that the United States policy with regard to missionaries was perfectly satisfactory to the missionaries was perfectly after the control of the question, and that to afford protection to a merchant that would not be afforded to a missionary was even more unjust. tection to a merchant that would not be afforded to a missionary was even more unjust.

Dr. Grace Kimball, who went through the Armenian massucre and was introduced by Dr. Schauffler as the heroine of that massacre, said that there was a question in her mind as to whether the indemnity for which the United States was now pressing was worth the trouble it would cause to the missionaries in the fleid by surring up official antagonism. The Rev. Edward Riggs and the Rev. C. I. Wilson also spoke.

the ministricy of Christics work, of his loves and and strong the strong of the strong

ultimate purpose of purchasing Palestine from the Turk has been started. Unfortunately, the movement is more political than religious and many prominent Jews are to be found who are not in favor of it."

David W. Torrence, founder of the Jewish mission near the Sea o coulies, said: "We cannot put the Jew aside. My lot is cast in Palestine, where Jews are kicked out as fast as they try to get in. The only Jews there now are the descendants of those Jews driven out of Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella. Palestine is not the Holy Land. It is the accursed land, for the leprous hand of the Turk is on it. Still. I must say, although it saddens me to do so, that the Mohammedans are better in their treatment of the Jews than any Christian nations. In Christian nations the idea seems to be to get hold of a Jew and crucify him for crucifying their Saviour. They forget that it was not the Jew stoke on the Jews in The Rey Mark Leyy spoke on the Jews in

The Rev. Mark Levy spoke on the Jews in The Rev. Mark Levy spoke on the Jews in America. He said that the years of persecution to which the Jews had been subjected by the followers of Christ had made them come to regard the Christians as their enemies. In converting the Jews, he said, they should not be asked to give up their national rights. They should not be asked to give up their feast days any more than an Englishman should be asked to give up celebrating the Queen's birthday.

EVENING MEETINGS.

Three Great Buildings Crowded With Im-

mense Gatherings of People. Carnegie Hall was packed again at the evenng session of the Conference. During the afternoon standards bearing the names of the different sections of the world from which the missionaries came were put up in the hall and the delegates from those places were supposed to sit near

that had been the weightiest in the advance of missionary work, he spoke of Dwight L. Moody, of the Cambridge Seven that went to China some years ago, of the student volunteer move-ment and the medical mission. They were all loudly applauded.

Mr Stock was followed by Dr. A Schreiber. Mr. Store and the German delegates. Dr. Schreiber is a tall, thin man. He labors under the mistor-tune of being very near-sighted and the paper which he read he had to hold within two or

reministions and clubs that have determined to throw open the best between the conference and its throw open the property of the conference and its active was. The Authority of Papers of Foreign Missions. The authority of Foreign Missions and the conference and its discrete was "The Authority and Papers of Foreign Missions." The authority of Foreign Missions. The authority of Foreign Missions and the conference and its discrete was "The Authority of Foreign Missions." The authority of Foreign Missions and the conference and its discrete command to its discrete missions and the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions and the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions and the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and its discrete missions are also as the conference and an also of restablishing Gods authority over an appeal and an object of the conference and its discrete church nor on the side paths or the streets; they may not engage in trade; no, not even to the extent of buying a basket of fruit and selling it along the streets."

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Fifteen of the workers in North and South America apoke at the meeting in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Charch. The Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton spoke on "Aboriginal Pagan Problems." He spoke of the work in the extreme northern portions of North America and the progress that has been made there. Six stations have been established and thirty-five missionaries are at work among the Esquimaux.

In Alaska, he said, there are at present 8,000 converts and the number of those confessing Christ is rapidly increasing among the America. They maintain 30 asylums for the pensaries and treat annually more than 9,000,000 patients. They maintain 30 asylums for the pensaris and treat annually more than 9,000,000 patients. They maintain 30 asylums for the blind, 213 orphanages and 90 leper hospitals. enthusiastically applauded.

The last address of the evening session was made by the Rev Dr. Arthur T. Pierson. Dr. Pierson is a good talker, and he held his audience from first to last. The most remarkable thing he said was that to his mind this Ecumenical Conference was the most significant assemblage that had been held anywhere in the world since the ascension of Christ. Dr. Pierson's subject. was "The Superintending Providence of God in Foreign Missions."

MEETING IN CENTEAL PERSBYTERIAN CHURCH Had the Central Presbyterian Church been Had the Central Presbyterian Church been twice as large it might perhaps have accommodated confortably the crowd that gathered there. Before 8 o'clock, the time set for the opening the seats were filled, the aisles lammed with standing people half way down to the pulpit, and even the galleries were crowded to the utmost. Then a hundred or more disconselate ones stood outside the church and besought the ushers to let them in despite the repeated assertions of those functionaries. the repeated assertions of those functionaries that there was no more reom anywhere. Even the announcement of the chairman, Dr A. W. Halsey, that there was an everflow meeting at the Calvary Baptist Church a few rods down the street failed to move the crowd.

"Well, this is certainly a wonderful occasion,"

Tiffany & Co.

China and Glassware Department

In preparing for the end of their fiscal year Tiffany & Co. are closing out at nominal prices, several standard patterns of china and glassware, suitable for summer cottages.

> UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

observed Dr. Halsey, after waiting in vain for his words to have some effect upon the crowd. This morning we turned a thousand people away from Carnegie Hall; this evening they are turning more away from there, and here we can't find room for nearly all of you. And there is no President or Governor or brass band or gold buttons in the Conference this day. It's all pure enthusiasm for the cause of foreign missions."

When it was found that there was no moving the bulk of the superfluous crowd away from the church a second meeting was started in the chapel and the speakers of the evening took turns speaking in the chapel and in the main suditorium.

chapel and the speakers of the evening took turns speaking in the chapel and in the main auditorium.

After a prayer and the reading of the Scriptures and a hymn, Dr. Halsey introduced Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, who took as his subject, "The Superintending Providence of God in Foreign Missions During the Century." He said:

"The churches could never have attempted their mission extensions unless the vital doctrines, buried under the rubbish of ritualism and rationalism, had been revived. The great reformers went back to the Bible as the fount of truth. The Bible is God's greatest missionary. His infailible missionary, unwearving, impervious to danger or disease, unerring. Human missionaries may become entangled in political complications. The Bible is beyond and above diplomacy. It never makes mistakes; it never contradicts itself. It is ever sure and safe.

"In foreign mission work this century is the entury of organization. We have now between 800 and 400 major and minor societies working in the field of foreign missions. There have been three magnificent additions to the army, the medical mission which has accomplished more than any other agency in history for the advance of the cause, the women's mission, that wonderful Epiphany of woman, extending her genile and powerful influence to the heathen lands, and the young people's movement, the Young Men's Christian Associations and the Voung Women's Christian Associations and the thristian Endeavor Societies which in rapidity of growth have eclipsed all other organizations. Mr. Flerson referred to the opportunities.

put up in the hall and the delegates from those places were supposed to sit near their standards. The standards were similar to those used at political conventions, and the big hall had every appearance of a convention hall. The presence of the standards served to reserve the seats about them until just before the time for the meeting to begin. Then somebody started a rush from the back of the hall and men and women scrambled down the aisle and seized the seats.

If the truth must be told, there were times during the scramble when there seemed a lack of the fire Department complained, and it was said that they sent word to the management that some of the people must be sent out. Contrary to the rules of the Fire Department, which, are always strictly enforced in New York, there were chairs placed in one or two of the aisless, not with the consent of the managers at all, but by persons who probably din't know the law, and if they did, thought more of getting a seat than of respecting it.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. McEwen, who introduced President A V V. Raymond of Union College as the presiding officer. President Raymond called on the Rev. Dr. R. J.Willingham of Richmond, Va., to make a prayer. Dr. Willingham's effort was of the prayed for each nation by name, he professionaries and all the civilized and under the earth. He prayed for each nation by name, he prayed for the heads of all the educational institutions, for all the preachers there and all the civilized and under the earth. He prayed for each nation by name, he prayed for the heads of all the civilized and under the earth. He prayed for the keads of all the civilized and under the earth. He prayed for each nation by name, he prayed for the heads of all the civilized and under the earth. He prayed for the world. He prayed for "Another great movement in advance was which in random to the managers and all the civilized and under the earth. He prayed for each nation by name, he prayed for the heads of all the civilized and under the earth of

stitutions, for all the preachers there and all the missionaries and all the civilized and uncivilized peoples of the world. He prayed for the editors and the reporters and for the regenerated and the unregenerated.

The first speaker was Mr. Eugene Stock of London, Editorial Secretary of the Church Mission Society. He had been assigned to deliver a paper reviewing missionary work for the century, and he had to do it in half an hour. The paper was chiefly statistical and started in with a description of the missionaries and the missionary societies that existed in the first year of the century and concluded with a review of the missionary societies and the missionaries that are at work all over the world at the present time. It showed that the chief development of missions had been since 1850. Of the forces that had been the weightiest in the advance of the chief development of missions had been since 1850. Of the forces that had been the weightiest in the advance of the chief development of missions had been since 1850. Of the forces that had been the weightiest in the advance of the chief development of missions had been since 1850. Of the forces that had been the weightiest in the advance of the cast movement in advance was when the rule of the vast empire of India was taken from the divident-seaking Faast India and taken from the divident-seaking from the divident-seaking Faast India and taken from the divident-seaking Faast India and taken from the divident-seaking fro

epeakers who spoke in the main auditorium spoke also in the chapel.

AN OVERFLOW MEETING.

When it became apparent that the crowds at Carnegie Hall and the Central Presbyterian Church couldn't all get in at either place, and that many of the people would have to do their listening from the idewalks, if at all, a hasty movement was set atoot to get up an overflow meeting at Calvary Paptist Church, which is on West Fitty-seventh street, a few steps from the hall, and the Central Church. Shortly after the main meetings were in progress the arrangements had been made, and the overflow from Carnegie Ball was invited to cross the street and attend the other meeting.

Ex-Gov. Kerthern of Georgia agreed to set as chairman, and the Rev. R. P. Mackay of Toronto, Mr. Eugene Stock of London and Dr. Pitt were secured to speak, and quitea crowd gathered at the church. The announcement of the overflow meeting was made at the Central Presbyterian Church, but already that gathering had started an overflow meeting of its own in the chapel, and though the aisles were jammed, few left there for the other church.

The Programme for To-day.

P.30 A. M.—Carnegle Hull, devotional service, eader, Bishop Ridley, New Caledonia, B. C. 10 A. M.—Evangelistic work.—Speakers: Bishop M. Thoburn, D. D., of India and Malaysia; the Rev. V. F. Oldham, D. D., of Malaysia: M. L. Gordon, D. D., D. Japan; the Hev. Hency Richards, D.D. of drica, and the Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton, of the Mossian Church.

Africa, and the Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton, of the Mo-avian Church.

Woman's Work- Sectional meetings, Calvary Bap-tist Church, Pifty-aventh street, west of Sixth avenue. Evangelistic work. Speakers. Miss Jennie Duncan, India: Miss Alice F. Beiton, Japan: Miss Agnes E. Baskerville, India, and others.
Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty seventh street,
Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty seventh street,
west of Seventh avenue—Educational work. Speakers: Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Chicago: Mrs. E. J.
dellerby, India: Miss Irene Barnes, London; Miss
ashella Thoburn, India: Mrs. S. L. baidwin, China;
Mrs. T. M. McNair, Japan; Mrs. J. M. Francis, Inlianapolis. Mrs. T. M. McNair, Japan; Mrs. J. M. Francis, In-dianapolis.
Madi-an Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty seventh street and Madison avenue "Glving" Speakers, Mrs. H. H. Forsyth, Chicago; Mrs. J. H. Knowles, New York: Mrs. F. C. Hays, Chatheld, Minn.; Mrs. A. L. Frishle, Des Moines, iowa Mrs. B. M. Camp-bell, Clifeago; Mrs. Anna Schaeffer, Findlay, Ohlo; Mrs. E. M. Spreng, Clevrland, Ohlo, Emily Hunting-ton Miller, Evansville, Ill.; Miss. M. D. Wingate, Chl-cago, Ill.; Mrs. E. C. Arnistrong, Centre Valley, Ind.; Mrs. J. H. Randall, St. Paul, Minn. 2:40 P. M. Sectional mertings, Fifth Avenue Pres-byterlan Church, Fifty fifth street and Fifth avenue, Evangelistle work. Speakers: H. M. M. Hackett, Montreal: E. W. Parker, India; S. H. Chester, Nash-ville. Chamber Music Hall, Carnegle Hall—"The Mis-on." Speakers: W. H. Findlay, India: H. H. Pitt, comond, Va., A. Merensky, B. D. Germany. Church of the Strangers, Fifty seventh street, west Lighth avenue. The Missionary Staff." Speak-st R. P. Mackay, Torontot, I. M. Correll, D. D., pian; D. G. Barkley, LL. D., Ireland; Henry Foster, D. Cultion Springs. Japan: D. G. Barkley, L.L. D., Ireland: Henry Foster,
M. D., Clifton Springs.
Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty seventh
street and Seventh avenue Woman's Medical Work.
Speakers Mary Bryan, M. D. India G. M. Kimball, M. D., Turkey: Mrs. B. N. Jones, Philadelphia;
Mrs. G. T. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Mrs. C. N.
Thorpe, Philadelphia, Miss Aorie Putler, India
Calvary Baptist Church, 1975, sevenin street, west
of Sixth avenue Work for Young Women and Chil
dren, Speakers, Mrs. W. E. Norvell, Mrs. A. J.
Wheeler, Mrs. J. W. Childress, Mrs. J. M. Gaut, Mrs.
T. B. Harroys.

No More Allmony for Mrs. Lusk.

A motion of Robert J. Lusk to be relieved of he payment of alimony in the action for eparation brought against him by Isabel ask on allegations that he is in Ludlow Street and awaiting trial on a charge of purloining matter from the mails while he was employed in the Post Office, has been granted by Justice Gildersleeve. Lusk has obtained an absolute divorce, but Judgment has not been entered.



System Builder

Chicago, Jan. 22, 1900. Warner's Safe Cure is a fine remedy for building up a broken down system, and I know personally of several cases of kidney and liver troubles which were permanently cured through its use. In fact I know of nothing which equals it and am glad to speak a good word for it.

ELIZABETH VETTER. Chairman Shoe Operators' Union No. 94.

PROTECTING MISSIONARIES.

DUTY THAT COSTS THE UNITED STATES \$1,000,000 YEARLY.

Correspondence Relates to Outrages on Missionaries Some of the Trivial Complaints Received Through Our Consuls. WASHINGTON, April 23 .- Never a day passes at the State Department but that some protest is filed, by mail or otherwise, regarding alleged outrages on missionaries in foreign lands Nearly 50 per cent. of the letters received at the Consular Bureau of the Department relate to protests of treatment accorded Christians who are trying to spread the gospel among the heathen. In looking after the welfare of these

who are trying to spread the goosel among the and foremost of these charges and year to the season and the season of the se

charge of the opening and assorting of all correspondence of the State Department, excepting that of Ambassadors and Ministers, "come either from missionaries in foreign lands, Consuls who report a case of outrage of injustice against a missionary, or from home secretaries of missionary societies making their protests directly to Washington. These letters come in every mail. Sometimes they are iong indictments of the Ameer of Afghanistan or the Mandarin of Chingkow. Sometimes they accuse a United States Consul of negligence in looking after their interests. In nine times out of tendant of the protests filed with the State Department are unjustified, almost puerile, relating to trivial incidents which are not worth the trouble of even investigating. An outrage, to merit investigation in an official sense, must be sufficiently flagrant and tangible to insure some return for the time, trouble and expense the perartment will be put to. For insuance, the wear fact that a United States missionaries who venture into dangerous the wora fact that a United States wis to the Department of the world and back again, and to the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his so the Rev. Mr. Perley wrote out not only his states Consul, a very company to the time to ma the protests filed with the State Department are unjustified, almost puerlie, relating to trivial incidents which are not worth the trouble of even investigating. An outrage, to merit investigation in an official sense, must be sufficiently flagrant and tangible to insure some return for the time, trouble and expense the state Department will be put to. For instance, the mere fact that a United States missionary has been robbed of a few dollars by a sneak thief is not a subject for attention on the part of the Government, whether the robbery took place in Pekin, Hong Kong or Basutoland. It was merely a misdemeanor, properly punishable by the local authorities. But, if a missionary is assaulted by half a dozen toughts or brigands in any spot where it seems that police protection should have been afforded him, then the nearest Consul may properly be directed to investigate the case, and if it appears that the local constabulary was either in silent partnership with the brigands or neglectful of duty, then a claim for damages might be warranted. The policy of the State Department, I need hardly add, is never to make any definite forward move until it is absolutely convinced that it has some reasonable ground upon which to base a protest. When it knows that it is right, it goes ahead and gets what it desires, even if it takes several years and a warabit or two, as it seems to be the case with Turkey and the Sublime Porte.

"A great many protests from missionaries reach the Department utterly unwarranted and in many cases absurd I don't know of a more ridiculous protest than one which was contained in a letter I opened last week. It was from a missionary in Seoul, Corea, and the allegation set forth was that the missionary, while in his legitimate occupation of saving souls, had invented a crude kind of spinning wheel which he was trying to introduce among the natives. According to his statement, he was building up a lucrative bustiness, and the natives were beginning to become adepts in operating the wheel, when a

make, because the wheels could be sold so much cheaper by the Corean. The minister asserted that all of his profits went to spread the Gospel among the heathen and that his mission would be deprived of a considerable source of revenue if the native wheel was sold in opposition to his own invention. The Department has replied to this protest with a very brief note, saying that the matter is outside of its jurisdiction. Yet that missionary will doubtless feel very much hurt when he finds that he cannot prevent the Corean from going into business in his own country.

China and Corea are the most trouble, although Turkey and the Armenian districts have always been productive of plenty of protests. In China and Corea the missionaries for tests.

GRATEFUL COMFORTIN

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold by grocers and store-keepers in half pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST

hands full in the effort to afford proper protection to missionspries who venture into daugerellocalities to spread the Gospel. There may is some question as to whether the Department ought to expend money in such a purpose but whether strictly within the law or recertainly public sentiment is in support of the effort to take care of all citizens of this caunity who risk their lives on such enterprises."

MISSIONARY EXHIBIT.

Shown in West Fifty-Sixth Street.

An exhibit of work from the various foreign missions represented at the Ecumenical conference is being held this week in the parish house of the Church of the Disciples of Christ West Fifty-sixth street. Curious interesting articles from China, Japan, Oceanica, Mexico, the Philippines, Alessa and a fine collection of the works suship of the North American Indians are on exhibition. The Indian work includes fine heads work and a number of the vivid and attractive and a number of the vivid and attractive of the Navajo blankets, besides much small crust-neutal work in skins and leather. An Indian girl showed vesterday the drawn-work art for which the Southwestern and Mexican tribes of Indians are famous. In the Alaskan division are some handsoniely wrought puddles beautifully modelled miniature canoes and specurets of the lone carvings of the Alaskan abscripting. The whole end of the room is given to the exhibit of the Chinese missions, and the Japanese department is also very large. One of the most interesting objects in the exhibition is the Oceanica, Mexico, the Philippines, Allas. department is also very large. One of the most interesting objects in the exhibition is the parable of the Prodical Son, done in a series of illustrations such as to appeal to the imagination of the Japanese, the drawings being themselves excellent specimens of modern Japane a art. There were many visitors to the exhibit yesterday.

Costs Too Much to Go to Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, April 23. The announcement League will not attend the National Convention at Philadelphia. The proposed trip of the club has been abandoned because of the excessive cost as a result of the order that cars cannot be paying in a certain weekly amount each to form a fund to defray the expenses of the trip, it being understood that they would sleep in the cars. A special train was to be chartered, and upward of two hundred members of the club expected to attend.

Remember This-

When an advertiser has something of a value to dispose of, he first goes to This serial advertising columns with it. Barely is compelled to try further, -Adv.

